FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 27, 1854. [NO. 1921.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50, Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Cumberland, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*12Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 20, 1853. 48-tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his Old Stand to that new and commodious Building within a short distance of his former house, where he will be pleased to entertain the Travelling Public and Regular Boarders in the best possible manner.

An attentive Ostler and good Servants will always be in attendance.

J. A. McDONALD.

Gulf, Chatham county, N. C. 80*2t

LOST,

A NOTE on Zach. Lochlier and John A. McNeill for $847 50, dated Feb'y 3d or 5th, 1853, I think. All persons are forbid to trade for such a Note.

DANIEL CURRIE, Robeson county.

March 16, 1854. 80*2t

State of North Carolina.
Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Trial Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

March 13, 1854. 80-6t

Carolina Watchman six weeks.

B. F. GRADY,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *vs.* John F. Lee, David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, Richmond Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing that the Defendants are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, and then and there show cause why the Petition should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. M. E.

Feb'y 25, 1854. 76*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1853.

Henry Green, Sr., Elizabeth Green, and others, *vs.* Henry Green, Jr., Timothy Butler and wife Eleanor, McIntire Green, and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that McIntire Green, one of the Defendants in this suit, hath removed from the State and is a non-resident: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said McIntire Green to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, M. R. Morrison, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, 2d Monday after the 4th in Sept., A. D. 1853.

M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

Oct. 27, 1853. 78*6t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN DANGER.—A highly important debate occurred in the Senate on Monday last, of which we have no full report as yet; but from the remarks of the Intelligencer we infer that it indicated such a change of feeling on the part of Senators who voted for the Nebraska bill, as may lead to its direct defeat in the House, or to its indirect defeat by amendments to which one House or the other may refuse to agree. The unexampled unanimity of the Northern people against the bill has evidently shaken the purpose of many who were originally in its favor.

The Intelligencer says,—

"Several Senators took occasion to explain the principles on which they had voted, and to state the views which they now entertain of the bearing of the measure upon the interests of the particular section of the country which they represent, and upon the interests of the whole Union. We could not fail to recognise in this discussion, opinions which we must regard as of the very highest importance. Gentlemen who had voted for the measure on its final passage through the Senate, by the explanations which they made of their purposes in giving those votes, made it clear that there is a great question of political expediency underlying this whole subject; for they showed that while there is, to their apprehension, nothing real and substantial to be gained from the bill by that section of the country which it is supposed to benefit, there is, on the other hand, the danger of leaving the country to infer that a period has arrived in our history when the force and virtue of compromises between conflicting opinions are no longer operative. There were Senators who spoke yesterday from whose remarks we could not but draw the inference that the prospect of a good, which they do not think likely now to be realized, had alone attracted their support to the bill, and that its effects on the particular interests in question and on the country at large do not warrant the hazards that will be incurred by its enactment. The sober second-thought that follows discussion and action upon a measure like this is always of the utmost consequence, and we commend the discussion which took place in the Senate yesterday to the calm consideration of the country. One thing struck us very forcibly, as we listened to that discussion. It was intimated that if the South really gained by the proposed mode of repealing the Missouri Compromise no actual power of establishing slavery in Nebraska, except by the future assent of Congress to its establishment, the bill was to entail another anti-slavery agitation upon us, and nothing more."

CHEERING ACCOUNTS FROM THE WEST.—A letter from a distinguished gentleman in one of the Western counties informs us, that

"Since the Convention I have been in the Counties of Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Forsyth. I find the Whigs universally well pleased with the nomination. They also seem determined to do their very best for Gen'l Dockery. I know that I shall, and will take the very earliest occasion to make a demonstration on his behalf."

GEN. DOCKERY IN ANSON.—A postscript to a business letter to the Editors from Wadesborough, (written on the 14th inst. but only received on the 21st,) says,—

Gen. Dockery has been here for the last day or two, in attendance at Court, receiving the warm congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends. He is, as usual, in fine health and spirits. We opine from all appearances, that "locofoco crockery" will meet in due time with a perfect smash at his hands. To be a little more *poetical* we must be permitted to say,

All's ready for the fight,—
'Tis victory and Dockery.
Sad, sad will be the plight
Of "Locofoco crockery."

Another business letter, from Rockingham county, gives us the following gratifying information from that quarter:—

"Dockery and Victory is our motto. Every one I have seen is delighted with the nomination. In a late issue of the Standard, Holden insinuates "that the Whigs run Dockery hoping thereby to catch Baptist votes." This has incensed a good many of our good old Democratic Baptists, and they now aver *that Dockery shall lose nothing by his religion.* Good!"

At the Annual Meeting of the Western Rail Road Company, held in this town on Monday and Tuesday last,—Gen. McNeill, Esq. presiding and John M. Rose acting as Secretary—Reports were submitted by Maj. MacRae, President, Jno. M. Rose, Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Goodsell, Chief Engineer, and John Eccles, Resident Engineer, which were all received by the Company.

Documents were laid before the meeting showing that Smith & Colby had disposed of their stock to the house of Seymour, Risley & Co., and that the Injunction heretofore pending is withdrawn.

Major Duncan G. MacRae was re-elected President, John M. Rose, Secretary and Treasurer, and the following Directors (several of them new Directors in place of three who declined and of S. Smith and J. L. Colby who are no longer stockholders) viz: A. A. McKethan, George McNeill, T. S. Lutterloh, T. R. Underwood, J. H. Cook, Warren Winslow, Wm. T. Horne, C. B. Mallett, and M. O. Roberts.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—We have ascertained that in addition to the Delegates mentioned in our last as appointed to represent this town in the above Convention, Walter Draughon, Esq. was appointed.

There are possibly other gentlemen still who received notifications of appointment which, in the absence of the Magistrate of Police we have no means of hearing of unless they will be kind enough to communicate the fact to us.

Ex-Gov. Duval of Florida, (more recently of Texas,) died in Washington City on the 19th inst., aged about 70.

WHAT A PLACE LOSES BY BEING OFF THE ROAD.—An intelligent North Carolinian, travelling from his home in Asheville to New York, via Greenville, Columbia, &c. (*not* via Charleston as formerly,) gives the following as his idea of what Charleston has lost by not joining Wilmington in building a road between those places instead of the road between Wilmington and Manchester:—

"The Manchester road is a vital stab to Charleston. First, to her railroad, second to her Hotels, third, to her Omnibus and Coachmen, fourth, to her banks and Brokers, fifth, to her steamers, sixth, and above all to her MERCHANTS. Every passenger takes from her road $3 25, from her hotels, at least $3 00 to $10 00, from her hackmen $1 00; from her banks all his exchanges, from her merchants, a bill of from $100 to $5,000. From her steamers $25. But few merchants ever passed there without buying something, going or returning, and *many* who started to New York got no further than Charleston. In short, millions are withdrawn forever from her, when by a timely connection she might have saved it all. But it is gone never to return.—Three hundred passengers are often on the Manchester road per day, sometimes half merchants."

We trust the lesson will be treasured by our citizens, and that they will never follow the example of letting slip a good opportunity to connect themselves with *any* proposed rail road that may be within their reach.

SECTIONAL EXCITEMENT.—The Richmond Whig says,—

"The prevailing spirit and temper of the Northern people may well alarm the friends of the Union in all sections of the country. We have never known such unanimity of sentiment at the North upon any question affecting the rights of the South, as now prevails in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have never witnessed, either, such violence of temper or language—such fanaticism, such madness, such a manifest desire to kindle the fires of a purely sectional conflict and drive the South to the alternative of abject submission or stern resistance."

The Petersburg Intelligencer altogether dissents from the opinion of the Whig. But our own reading of Northern sentiment as expressed by Northern papers, meetings, and Legislatures, certainly accords with the Whig's.

A terrific gale occurred at the North on Friday and Saturday last. At Albany, fifty buildings were unroofed; nearly all the chimneys in the city were injured or blown down; a complete panic prevailed, and all the workmen fled from their shops. Many persons were injured, but none killed. The damage was immense. At Troy a man was killed, many chimneys and buildings blown down, houses unroofed, &c. At Utica also there was great destruction.

A LOCOFOCO MEETING.—We have occasionally shown up the beauties of meetings of New York Locofocos; among whom, of all places in this world, rowdyism runs riot. The latest instance of the kind occurred at a meeting last week, at which the renowned Captain Isaiah Rynders, (for whose special benefit a new office in the custom house was created by the present Administration,) was the principal speaker, and the following is the opening of his speech:—

I am not to be ostracised by any political clique of demagogues, or huckstering politicians, because I will not subserve their purposes, and because I will not minister to the vanity of that man, or to the petty ambition of another man.

Why this is the very principle upon which our forefathers fought in the Revolution against the mother country; [a laugh;] the very principle for which we struggled. They said that the colonies had no right to organize laws for themselves; that they had the centralized power in England which we must submit to, and that we had no rights except such as were granted us by his Majesty the King. [Laughter, hisses and cheers.]

A Voice—To h—l with the King. [Applause.]

If there is any Englishman present who is offended with this little attack, I beg to inform him that there is plenty of room outside the door, [Applause and laughter,] or any other man. I do not particularly refer to Englishmen, but that any man who does not like that expression may walk out if he likes. [Applause.]

You will get a black eye, my friend, if you don't behave yourself. [Laughter and cries of "Go on."]

The whole country is agitated on the subject, because some do not know anything about it, and because some do; (Laughter) and I think the know-nothings have got the majority in this city. [Renewed laughter.] I do not want you to understand that I am a know-nothing myself, *although I do not know anything about it.* [Laughter.]

A Voice—Is not New York already a bought-up community?

Capt. Rynders—Let me reply to that man. Judging from the manner in which you speak, I have no doubt my friend, that there is a portion of the community that have been bought up, and you have my permission to enroll yourself in that catalogue. [Loud laughter and applause.]

A Voice—Put it into him, captain.

The Captain—If I do not put a top-rail upon his nose, you may kill me. [Laughter and applause.] I come here with no set speech, I assure you.

A Voice—You hold an office.

The Captain—I think the sooner you shut your fly-trap the sooner the people will find out that you are not a fool. [Roars of laughter.]

In New York we find a heterogeneous mass of beings, Whigs, abolitionists, Seward men, strong-minded women, [applause and laughter,] old grannies, wearing the habiliments of men, and most people take them for men. [Laughter.] These are associated together, and they call themselves the people of New York. Add thereto a small sprinkling of dilapidated politicians, who in their age belonged to the Democratic party. This abolitionist agitation has brought them to the surface, and I understand that Barnum is going down to engage two or three of them as specimens and relics of a by-gone age; and I have no doubt he will make as much money out of them as he did from Joyce Heth. [Laughter.]

The Hon. Ker Boyce, a millionaire merchant of Charleston, S. C. died at Columbia on Sunday night last, aged 68.

WARREN WINSLOW, Esq. of this town, sailed from New York on Saturday last, in the Steamer Arctic, for Liverpool, as special government Agent and Bearer of Despatches to the U. S. Minister in Spain, in relation to the Cuban difficulty growing out of the seizure of the Black Warrior.

We regret the occurrence which has produced this mission, but have no regrets that our townsman is thus enabled to visit Europe entrusted with honorable and important duties on behalf of the government.

ARMAMENT OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The principal news by late steamers from Europe is that in reference to the stupendous military and naval preparations for prosecuting the war against Russia making by the British and French Governments. Rear Admiral Corry's squadron arrived at Spithead on the 27th ultimo, and would be reinforced by the other ships fitting out, making an effective fleet of forty sail. The Emperor of France having ordered the formation of a third French squadron, the *Moniteur* of Paris contains a report from the Minister of Marine, stating that the orders had been executed, and that the same consists of ten sail of the line, fourteen frigates, and fifteen corvettes. Vice Admiral Parseval Duchines had been appointed to the command of it, and it was supposed this squadron would proceed to Spithead to join the British fleets, the whole to be under the command in chief of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who had actually hoisted his flag at Woolwich.

It is now positively stated that the French expeditionary army to the east will amount to 80,000 men, to be hereafter increased as may be rendered necessary by circumstances. A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, dated the 24th February, states that the embarkation of troops had commenced. The division to go from Algeria had also begun to embark, and from Marseilles several regiments had been sent. Throughout the entire of France the military movements and preparations were going on with the greatest activity and on an immense scale. Thousands of wagon loads of provisions, stores, and ammunition, for the use of the fleets of the army, were being transported by railway to the several ports of shipment. Immense purchases of cavalry horses were also being made.

Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-chief of the British auxiliary army in the East, left London for Paris on the 25th ultimo, to have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon with reference to the approaching military operations in Turkey.

There were rumors that the British fleet of forty sail, under Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, on its assembling at Spithead, would be joined by the French fleet above mentioned, and that the allied fleets, thus numbering eighty sail of the most magnificent ships in the world, will be reviewed prior to their departure for the Baltic by the Queen and Prince Albert, and that the Emperor Napoleon would cross from Cherbourg in the imperial steam yacht Reine Hortense to be present at the spectacle.

The appointment of Sir Charles Napier had been received with the greatest satisfaction, as an earnest that the English Ministry was determined to inflict a terrible blow upon Russia. The entire extermination of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, the destruction and ravaging of the Russian ports, the bombardment of Cronstadt, and the burning of St. Petersburgh, together with the seizure of Finland and its restoration to the Swedes, are measures said to be positively determined upon by the "fire-eating old Admiral," as Sir Charles Napier is commonly called.

The London Times states that the fleet will proceed early in March to the Kettegat, where it will await the opening of the Baltic, which is seldom accessible for maritime operations before the latter part of the month of March; so that the presence of the fleet off the shore of the Baltic will coincide in point of time with the period at which the definite answer of the Emperor of Russia to the *ultimatum* of Europe can be received.

The Russian Baltic fleet consists of three divisions of about nine line-of-battle ships each, which are now lying in the three naval ports of Revel in Esthonia, Helsingfore in Finland, and Cronstadt, all within the Gulf of Finland. Of these three stations Revel is commonly free from ice ten days or a fortnight before the upper part of the gulf, and it is of course important that the divisions of the Russia fleet, which are thus separated, should not be enabled to re-unite under the guns of Cronstadt. Helsingfore is protected by the fortifications of Sweaborg, built on three islands, opposite the mouth of the harbor, and mounting 800 guns, with barracks and casements for 12,000 men. The Isles of Aland, which were seized by Russia when she effected the conquest and annexation of Finland in 1809, are also an important naval station, as they command the Gulf of Bothnia, and threaten even the capital of Sweden.

Americans in the European War.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says that twenty young American *sawbones*, while studying in Paris, have volunteered to aid the Russians with their unpractised skill. This, though nominally in favor of Russia, may be greatly to the advantage of Turkey. The correspondent writes:

"I may mention, as characteristic of American promptitude, that nearly all the twenty doctors volunteered for a Russian campaign within ten minutes of the first proposal made to that effect by one of their number, at the close of one of M. Colla's lectures on embryology. On the other hand, some Americans have already and several are going from here to-day on their way to the Turkish camp. Among the latter are Col. Magruder, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, Mr. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, and his brother-in-law, Mr. William B. Green, late an independent Unitarian clergyman at West Brookfield, Mass."

A Curious Case.—A curious case recently came up before the Recorder's Court in San Francisco. A certain John Smith had given a gentleman a brass button in lieu of a ten-dollar gold piece, and when, several hours afterwards, his attention was called to the matter declined giving any redress. The charge was for cheating by false pretences; but Smith showed conclusively that he had never pretended that the button was of any value, and he was not liable to the charge of counterfeiting, because it was not a counterfeit coin. The Recorder, after a lengthy examination, discharged the case as being one to which no law would apply.

The Roman Catholics of Minnesota out-number all other denominations. A Cathedral is to be erected this season at St. Paul's which will cost $90,000.

From the Farmer's Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13, 1854.

DR. TOMPKINS: *Dear Sir*:—Last summer I made a small experiment with Guano for my own satisfaction, and did not intend to trouble you or any body else with publishing, but I have heard so many persons contending that it would not pay, that I concluded to send it to you, and if you think it worth publishing you can do so.

Respectfully yours,

NEILL McDUGALD.

EXPERIMENT WITH GUANO ON CORN.

I planted 13¼ acres, the usual time, and put thereon 1102 lbs. guano; the soil was medium, being neither very stiff nor very light; the land was well flushed 5 or 6 inches deep and then streaked 3½ feet from row to row, and then crossed 5 feet from row to row, full 6 inches deep in the cross. I put the guano without mixing it with anything at all, having a measure to enable me to put an equal quantity in each hill. As soon as the guano was dropped it was covered with two furrows, one from each way, making what is called a three furrow ridge—this I crossed, running in one of the old furrows; crossed the ridge very light immediately over the guano leaving it undisturbed, over which I dropped the corn and covered as usual. I left a piece of average land unguanoed, having no guano on each side, to which piece I gave the same treatment as to the guanoed, both in preparation and cultivation. It seems needless to say that the unusual drought made the production less than it would have been on both pieces. By calculation it will be seen that there were 34,000 hills guanoed, and that one lb. manured 31 hills, giving about ½ oz. per hill, or about 82 lbs. per acre. I gathered and measured both the guano and unguanoed, and the guanoed land produced 15 bushels and a fraction over per acre, and the unguanoed produced 10 bushels and little over per acre. It would be near enough for all practical purposes to say one produced 15 bushels and the other 10 bushels per acre. I also gathered and weighed the fodder of both pieces, and at $1 25 per cwt. the guanoed made 75 cents worth more than the other per acre. The Corn at 75 cents per bushel, (which I believe to be an average price in this section) will give $3 75 per acre, and the fodder 75 cents per acre, the increased production by the use of 82 lbs. of guano which cost $1 15, which taken from $4 50 leaves $2 35 nett gain, equal to over 100 per cent.

I have read of more profitable experiments than the above with guano, but this is an unmistakeable fact.

State Agricultural Society.—We understand there was a meeting of the State Agricultural Society held in this City on Wednesday last.—Owing to the fact that our farmers just at this time are very busy, the meeting was not numerously attended. A good feeling prevailed, and a determination entered into to make *ample* provision for the accommodaton of the multitude that will assemble in this City in October next. We also understand that the Fair Grounds are being leveled and beautified, and that numerous buildings, additional) will be erected for the storage of articles brought for exhibition. We doubt not, the next Agricultural Exhibition in this State will equal the expectations of the most sanguine. God speed the farming interest, say we.

Ral. Standard.

EDITORIAL SPARRING.

The Alabama Flag propounds the following conundrum, to which it adds its own solution:

Why is the editor of the Louisville Journal's career through life like a celebrated tune? Because it is the rogue's march.

To this the Journal responds:

Why will the editor of the Flag, at the close of his career through life, be like a tune of Paganini's? Because he will be executed on a single string.

We submit that the Flag took little or nothing by its motion.—*Evening Post.*

In a New York paper we find the following choice specimens of pathos:

"But careless though the commandants of that steamer were, they were cautious as compared with those in command of the iron launch, that launched so many at once into *eternity* and the *waters of Virgin's Bay.*"

This reminds us of the famous specimen from an Irish eulogy upon the celebrated Boyle. "He was," said Hibernicus, "the father of chemistry and brother to the Earl of Cork." There is yet another, for which the American muse is responsible, as represented by a well-known lyric bard:

"Her heart and morning broke together."

Ibid.

A Novel Prosecution.—A gentleman at Green Farms, Conn., lately left the Methodist and joined the Congregational church. In his new place of worship, says the Springfield Republican, he found it difficult to repress those outbursts of religious feelings which were allowable with the sect he had left, and was quite often guilty of the impropriety of "speaking out in meeting," to the great annoyance of his new brethren. He was labored with affectionately upon the subject, but it was of no use—the occasional "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" would slip out in spite of his teeth. He was finally prosecuted for shouting "Glory to God!" under the influence of a stirring discourse, and was fined three dollars and costs, the costs amounting to ten dollars. In the complaint against him he was accused of "disturbing religious worship."

The wisdom of the injunction uttered by Samuel Weller, senior, "to beware of viddlers," is exemplified by the case of a youth nineteen years of age, described as slim built and of effeminate appearance, who is now in Kings county jail for having two more wives than the law allows. His three wives were widows, aged respectively thirty, forty, and forty-five years. The first wife is trying to procure bail, the second is prosecuting him, and the third is repining because of his absence. He alleges that in each case the widow was the aggressor.

A Warning to Jealous Husbands.—A young man in Providence, Rhode Island, who had a very handsome wife, recently became dissatisfied with the attention of others towards her, without a cause, of course, and started off and travelled some two or three hundred miles, and visited several hospitals, for the purpose of catching the small pox, so that he might give it to his wife, thinking if she should become pretty well pitted upon her face it would have a tendency to keep away her admirers. But the fun of the joke was, that he took the disease himself, went home, and died, and the young widow, who did not take it at all, has since married a handsome man who is not so jealous.

FROM HAVANA.—An arrival to the 14th shows that nothing of importance had transpired at Havana since the seizure of the Black Warrior. She was still in possession of the authorities.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 20.—Str Southerner, (F. & J. Line,) and tow boat North State with freight for J G & T B Lash, E Penry, T J Boner & Clinard, T C Pfohl, L Belo, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, Murphy, McRorie & Co, J H Hall, Amberg & Co, D McDougald, W McLean, T Rind, J M Robinson, A J O'Hanlon, A Scott, Worth & Utley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.—Schrs. Ellen Randall fm Little River, North Pacific fm Philadelphia, Dolphin fm New York. 16—Schrs. Polly Ann fm Smithville, Laura fm Shallotte. 11—Schr Vermont from Boston. 19—Schrs. Wave, and Mary Jane fm Washington, N C, Laura, and S Hyman fm Newbern, Express, Midgett, Maria Ann, D Swindell, and Dolphin fm Hyde, Iowa fm Beaufort, Ann Maria fm Mercersville, N C. 20—Schrs. Harriet, and Abby Gale fm Boston, L P Smith, Marietta, Alba, Kensington, and F Mervin fm N York, Brothers fm New River, Purse fm Jacksonville, N C, Toomah fm Rockport, Me, M B Mahoney fm Philadelphia. 21—Schrs. Lillie Saunders from Philadelphia, Echo and Humming Bird from New York.

SPRING GOQDS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Embracing a great variety of

European and Domestic Dry Goods,
Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety,
Bonnets, in great variety,
Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by us, DIRECT from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Feb'y 6, 1854. 76*6t

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

B. B. HOPKINS. } {WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL. } {THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] ***BALTIMORE.***

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

SPEECH OF Mr. BADGER.

In Senate, March 20, in explanation and defence of his amendment to the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. BADGER. I shall have probably, Mr. President, in my possession, as I understand, to-morrow, a petition from constituents of my own against the passage of the Nebraska bill. I had expected to have it this morning, but I have been disappointed. I wished, upon submitting that petition, to make a few remarks to the Senate, and they are quite as appropriate, so far as I see, upon the petitions of like purport offered by the Senator from Maine; and I will therefore ask the Senate to indulge me in submitting them now.

It is my purpose, Mr. President, to endeavor to correct two mistakes which seem to have been made respecting the effect and operation of an amendment moved by myself and adopted by the Senate to the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, coming in, as it did, immediately after the amendment respecting the Missouri compromise line, adopted on the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Territories. It has been supposed, in the first place, that that amendment, in the form of a proviso, produces in law some effect or operation which the words preceding it would not of themselves have produced; and particularly some Southern gentlemen have taken up an idea that that amendment which I moved has produced an effect, in some manner or other, unfavorable to the Southern interest which they represent, and which they desire to promote and forward.

Sir, I took occasion, when the subject was under discussion in the Senate on the night of the 2d of March, to say that, in my judgment, as a professional man, the amendment reported from the committee would have the effect, and only the effect, of leaving that Territory without any law, either of allowance or prohibition; that the repeal of the eighth section of the Missouri compromise act would not set up or introduce any law which might have existed previously in that Territory. But, as I was perfectly sincere in entertaining that opinion, and as doubts were expressed by some gentlemen who were members of this body whether it might not have another and a different effect, and as, besides, I deemed it to be important that perfect frankness should characterize all our legislation, and that no opportunity might be afforded to others, either for good or ill purposes, to misrepresent the action of the Senate upon that subject, to put an end to any possibility of such misinterpretation, I submitted the proviso which was adopted by the Senate.

And now, sir, as I have stated, I wish, in the first place, to show, and, as far as a subject of this kind is capable of it, to demonstrate that the bill without the proviso had precisely the same legal effect and operation, and none other, as it had with the proviso. The language to which this proviso was appended is this:

"Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Now, sir, it was supposed, or suggested, that the repeal of the prohibitory clause in the Missouri act might have the effect of setting up or putting in force again the proslavery law, if any such existed antecedent to the passage of that act, or at the time when that territory was acquired by us from France. It was so supposed, upon a rule sometimes laid down by the common-law writers, that where a statute is repealed, and the repealing statute is subsequently repealed, the first statute is again set up. I took the liberty at the time of saying, in effect, that the meaning of that was only that, where there was a simple repeal, and a subsequent simple repeal of the repealing statute, by implication, by supposed legislative intent, the first statute was set up; and, therefore, that no repeal of a statute could set up any former law repealed by it, if such repealing act excluded such implication of a legislative intent.

Having looked a little into this matter, I propose to show that what, upon general recollection and a general notion of the principles which govern the matter, I had stated to the Senate, is substantially correct. The rule which we common law lawyers have upon the point—I suppose it to be so with all; I know it is the case with myself—is deduced from Blackstone's Commentaries. Here is what Blackstone says, and all that he says, upon the subject:

"If a statute that repeals another is itself repealed afterwards, the first statute is thereby revived, *without any formal words* for that purpose. So, when the statutes of 25 and 26, Henry 8, declaring the King to be the supreme head of the church, were repealed by a statute of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, and this latter statute was afterwards repealed by an act of 1 Elizabeth, there needed not any *express* words of revival in Queen Elizabeth's statute, but those acts of King Henry were *impliedly* and *virtually* revived."

First, I wish to notice the terms of Blackstone's proposition, that there is no necessity for *any formal words* in order to revive the original statute, and that in the case, and the only case, which he cites to illustrate the rule which he lays down, he says there needed not any *express* words for the revival of the repealed statute, because they were *impliedly* and *virtually* revived." Now, in order to understand the case to which Blackstone refers, and the true nature and extent of the rule deduced from it, we must look at the statutes themselves.

The statute of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary is entitled "an act repealing all statutes, articles, and provisions made against the See Apostolic of *Rome*, since the twentieth year of King *Henry* the Eight; and also for the establishment of all spiritual and ecclesiastical possessions and hereditaments conveyed to the laity." The statute begins by reciting many acts by which, in violation of the rights of the Bishop of Rome, both spiritual and temporal, in the kingdom of Great Britain, the sovereign of Great Britain had been declared the temporal head of the Church, and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the temporal rights depending upon it, of the Pope had been abolished or transferred; and then, after reciting these, it proceeds:

"*Be it enacted by the authority of this present Parliament*, That these clauses before rehearsed, and other of the said act concerning the supremacy, and all and every branch, article, words, and sentence in the same, sounding or tending to the derogation of the supremacy of the Pope's Holiness or the See of *Rome*, and all pains, penalties, and forfeitures made against them that should by any means set forth and extol the said supremacy, shall be from henceforth utterly void and of none effect."

Then the statute of Elizabeth is entitled "an act restoring to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the State, ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing all foreign power repugnant to the same," and after reciting the acts which had been passed in the reign of Henry VIII, giving him rights which had been abolished by the repealing act of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, "for the repressing," as the act expresses it, "of the said usurped foreign power, and the *restoring of the rights, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence appertaining to the imperial crown of this your realm*"—what? Why, it is enacted that this repealing law of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary shall "be repealed, and shall from thenceforth be utterly void and of none effect." The statute sets out that it was the intent to restore to the crown the jurisdiction which had been conferred by the acts of Henry VIII, which acts had been repealed by the statute of 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary; and, therefore, for this purpose of restoration, the act of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary is repealed.

That demonstrates the truth of what I said the other night, that it was nothing but a question of intent. The intent to set up the first law was inferred from the nature and circumstances of the case and the declared object of the last.

Mr. Justice Blackstone, in the passage which I have read from him, refers to Coke's Fourth Institute as the authority upon which he predicates the rule and the particular application of it. Coke is there considering whether, after the act of 1 Elizabeth, the high commission court had any jurisdiction in causes ecclesiastical; and, if so whether its original jurisdiction was established in its former plenary extent, or to what modifications it was subjected. In order to determine upon the jurisdiction of the high commission court, to ascertain, that is, whether it had any jurisdiction at all, it was indispensably necessary to ascertain whether, after the passage of 1 Elizabeth, the Queen was restored to her headship of the Church, because the high commission court was but her court, sitting to administer that part of her royal authority which she possessed as head of the Church. If her headship over the Church were not restored by 1 Elizabeth, it followed that the high commission court could have no jurisdiction; for the Queen was the fountain and source from which alone power could be derived to that tribunal. Now, let us consider briefly what Lord Coke lays down; why he held that the first statute was revived by the repealing statutes of 1 Elizabeth. He says:

"First, the title of the act is, *An act restoring to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction*, &c. By this the nature of the act doth appear to be an act of *restitution*."

And this is also manifest by the preamble of the act; where it is said:

"Whereas divers good laws were made in the time of the late King Henry the VIII, for the extinguishment of all forain power, and for the restoring into the crown of this realm the ancient rights and juris dictions of the same.

"From whence this reason is drawn, that seeing the expresse letter and meaning is to restore to the crown *the ancient jurisdiction*, and no commissioner by force of that ancient ecclesiastical jurisdiction could impose fine and imprisonment, that these commissioners, having their force from this act of restitution, cannot punish any party by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than shall be hereafter expressed, &c.

Having thus opened the design of the statute from its title and recitals, he subsequently thus deduces his conclusions:

"And upon this clause being the final intention of this act expressed in the title and preamble, doe the subsequents clauses depend; therefore this clause is especially to be considered, and therein these things are to be observed:

"First, that by this Queen Elizabeth was not declared supream head, &c., but by a former clause in this act, viz: that the statute of 1 and 2 Ph. and Mar. cap. 8, whereby, amongst others, the act of 26 H. 8, cap. 1, and 35 H. 8, cap. 3, were repealed, was by this act made utterly void, and *consequently* the act of repeal being repealed, the acts of 26 H. 8, cap. 1, and 35 H. 8, cap. 3, were amongst others *implicite* revived, by which acts of 26 H. 8 and 35 H. 8 it is declared and enacted that the King, his heirs, and successors should be taken and accepted the only supream head on earth of the Church of England."

Now, sir, it is impossible to consider the terms in which Blackstone lays down this rule, and the statutes which furnish the illustration of it, and the grounds laid down by Lord Coke for his interpretation, without seeing that the whole question was as to the intent of the Legislature. Therefore, he says, the act being entitled an act to restore the jurisdiction of the Crown in causes ecclesiastical, the preamble reciting that such is the object of the statute, and then the statute repealing the repealing law of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, the manifest intent of Parliament was to set up the repealed statute. Why? The intent of Parliament was to restore the headship and jurisdiction; but that could not be done by the repealing law, unless the first law conferring the headship and jurisdiction was thereby impliedly revived. Now, suppose for one moment that that repealing statute, instead of reciting that its object was to restore the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Crown as head of the Church, had recited, "it being the true intent and meaning of this present Parliament, not by its legislation, to make or exclude any temporal head of the church, but to leave to the convocations of Canterbury and York to settle that matter as they may deem best for the interests of the Church," is it possible to conceive that any court, judge, or lawyer in England could have held that, in defiance of that declaration, the Queen was made the head of the church, by setting up a statute which they make the Parliament set up, in order to destroy the very object which they declare they had in view in repealing the repealing law?

The whole subject lies within a nut-shell. Where a law is repealed and the repealing statute is subsequently repealed, it is a question of construction whether or not the first statute is thereby set up. If the last statute show its purpose to set up the first, of course it is set up, because all that is necessary to establish or abolish a law is a declaration of its will by the legislative power. If the nature and circumstances of the case require that there shall be some law upon the subject—and there will be none if a second statute be repealed, unless the first be restored—then the courts may rightfully infer (nothing being said to the contrary by the Legislature) that it was the intention in repealing the second to set up the first. To illustrate this, suppose there were a statute which punished with death a certain offence which at common law was a misdemeanor, and suppose that statute should be repealed, and subsequently the repealing statute should be repealed; if the last statute said nothing about the purpose or intent of the Legislature, nothing from which the intent could be collected, it might be a question whether the second statute was restored. But suppose the law were repealed, with the express declaration that the Legislature deemed capital punishment too severe for a crime of that description, what would follow? Why, clearly, that neither statute would be in force, and the offence would be left to be dealt with as a misdemeanor at common law.

Therefore, Mr. President if we are to place any reliance upon the principles laid down, if we are to give any weight to the illustration which is given by Blackstone, if any force is to be attributed to the reasons upon which Lord Coke grounds his conclusions that the statutes of Henry were set up by repeal in the first year of Elizabeth of the repealing statute of 1. and 11. Phillip and Mary, the conclusion is irresistible that nothing in any such case is accomplished but an implied revival of a repealed law, in order to accomplish a presumed intent of the Legislature; but it is an established rule that there can be no implication in an instrument, deed, or statute against an express contrary declaration. What do you mean by an implied revival? A revival supposed, intended, or taken to have been purposed, where the Legislature are silent and say nothing expressly upon the point. But if the Legislature exclude the implication, then, if their will is to govern, there can be no revival of a law against their express declaration.

To ascertain the intent of the Legislature in order to execute it, is the object of all judicial rules of interpretation. Where that intent in any particular is not expressly declared, a court may, and if it can ought, to gather it from other particulars in which the Legislature may have expressly spoken; but to impute a purpose which is in terms disowned, to make a law accomplish what it declared not to be the intent of its makers, would be to overrule and not to obey the legislative power, to subvert and not to maintain the law.

Now, Mr. President, upon the original form of the provision introduced on the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Territories, I ask if it is possible that any man can make a doubt, can raise a dispute, can involve for a moment any person accustomed either to legal disquisition or to ordinary reasoning, upon the point that this repeal revives nothing? "Which"—that is the exclusion of slavery by the restriction in the Missouri law—"being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, (commonly called the compromise measures,) is hereby declared inoperative and void." The result would have been clear upon that statement had the amendment proceeded no further; but it continues: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way."

Sir, if the pro-slavery law which existed in that Territory when we acquired it from France be revived by the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, then Congress revives it; then Congress puts it again in force; then it is the act of Congress which truly, though indirectly, establishes the pro-slavery law there. It was taken out of the way by the Missouri law; and if Congress, by repealing the Missouri law, revive the other, then Congress legislates slavery into the Territory. Yet the declaration of the committee is express that it is not the true intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom. Now, I undertake to say that it is clear to a moral demonstration that if that provision had stood in those words, there is no court in America, high or low, that would have held for one moment that that repeal had the effect of reviving any law. Well, then, what is the proviso?

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

The allegation was that there had been a law authorizing slavery, and that that law was repealed by the prohibition in the Missouri act. These were the only two laws upon the subject, the only two laws that had ever been in force. There was a law authorizing slavery when the territory belonged to France. By the act of 1820 that law was annulled. If, then, as is clear and evident beyond dispute, that clause without the proviso did not revive that law, it did not revive any—There was none to be revived. There had been an allowance, and there had been a prohibition. The prohibition is repealed without reviving the allowance, and therefore the subject stands without any law upon it, a *tabula rasa*, free for the introduction of such legislation as the Territory in its organic form shall think proper to make. That is precisely what the language of the proviso declares; not because it was not clear to demonstration to a legal mind before; not because there ever could have been a moment's hesitation in any court in coming to that conclusion, but because it was due, it was eminently proper, that those gentlemen, who, from Northern and North-western constituencies, were supporting the provision in this bill, should not be liable to any misrepresentation before collections of persons, who, however honest, might not have the ability perhaps to understand the reasoning, clear as it may seem to us, upon which the conclusion was arrived at; and therefore it was thought just and right to say, in unmistakable terms that the plainest understanding can comprehend, what had already been said in terms unmistakable by a legal understanding. That was all.

It is very singular, Mr. President, allow me to remark, that some complaints have been made of this provision by gentlemen who were entirely content with the enactment proposed by what was called the Clayton compromise of 1848. But what was that as compared with this? Why, it was just exactly as if this Territory had been constituted without the repeal of the restriction in the Missouri act, and leaving, therefore, a law in force, unless the courts should determine it to be unconstitutional, which excluded the admission of slavery into the Territory. It seems to me, therefore, that not only is this, beyond all dispute, right and proper, and susceptible of the one interpretation that I have given to it, demonstrably so, but that it has this advantage over the former compromise, that the only real or supposed obstruction is removed out of the way of the Territorial Legislatures, and real and full power, in form and in fact, given to them to regulate this domestic relation for themselves.

I said, Mr. President, that there were two subjects to which I wished to refer. The other is, that some of our Southern friends have been accused—and of course I must fall under the same category, as I acted with them on this occasion—of having, by their vote for this bill in the form in which it was put, sanctioned the doctrine of an inherent sovereignty, an inherent right to govern themselves in the people of a Territory, and a denial, consequently, of the right on the part of Congress to govern them; or, in other words, what has received the appellation, from the distinguished Senator from Michigan, of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty."

Mr. CASS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not call it so. I called it the doctrine of the right of men to govern themselves. The other is the reproachful term.

Mr. BADGER. Yes, sir, but as you applied it to squatters it amounts to the same thing. Mr. President, I do not concur in or admit the existence of any such right. I hold, with the honorable Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Pettit,) that the powers of Congress over the territory of the United States are plenary; that we have a right to form their Governments in such manner as we think best. We have a right, if we please, to govern them ourselves, without giving them any distinct organization, and to exercise such dominion over them as in the judgment of Congress shall be wise, just, and reasonable.

The honorable Senator from Michigan, who has more than once addressed the Senate on this subject, seemed to be a good deal troubled because the power to govern the Territories had not been referred to and deduced from a specific provision in the constitution; and he asked that those who maintained the existence of the power should lay their fingers on that clause of the constitution which conferred it. Sir, I think it is very evident that Congress may possess an unquestionable power without any man's being able to lay his finger on the clause of the constitution which gives it. One instance is as good as a dozen. Does any man question the power of Congress to purchase a library? Yet will any man lay his finger upon the clause of the constitution which confers the power? No man can do it. This is perhaps the power exercised by Congress which is the most remote from any connexion with an expressly granted power. When, therefore, the Supreme Court of the United States tells us that, from whatever source the power may be derived, the power is unquestionable, they have not stated that our power is doubtful; they have not intimated that the power of Congress is liable to dispute or disparagement, but only this, that, though the source may be doubtful, the power is certain. It has been deduced from several sources; by some from the power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory;" by others again as a necessary and inevitable consequence of the power to acquire; and by others because the territory, being out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and yet belonging to the United States, the government of the Territory must be in the hands of that power which represents the whole of the United States. But the court say, however derived, we have it; it is unquestionable.

Well, sir, if a power be unquestionable, it is a mere matter of curiosity to endeavor to trace its origin. It is important, if a power be doubtful, to endeavor to find out how we arrive at it; but the very moment it is ascertained that we possess a power unquestionably, it becomes a matter of mere curiosity to continue the investigation as to how we derive it. But I think this power may be derived from several sources in the Constitution; and as the Senator from Michigan desired that a finger might be laid on that part of the Constitution which conferred the power, I will lay my finger upon that which I think confers it in the most ample manner.

Mr. President at the close of the specific enumeration of powers granted to Congress we find this general power:

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, *and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.*"

Nothing was omitted, nothing overlooked, in framing this instrument. The powers of Congress being enumerated, a general power of passing laws to carry them into execution is added. But there are other powers, not conferred upon Congress, which cannot be carried into effect without legislation, and hence this clause confers upon Congress the power of passing all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution "all other powers"—powers besides those granted to Congress—"vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Then we find that the Constitution, when speaking of the President, declares that he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." Well, sir, among the treaties known to all nations, both before and after the adoption of the Constitution, was the class of treaties of cession. We have made several such, by which we have acquired territory. There is a power vested in the President to make treaties; and, among others to make a treaty by which territory may be acquired; but the moment the President acquires the territory, no matter what may be the purpose for which it is needed, he can do no more. But the Constitution intended that this power should be carried into full effect, should be made available, that the ends in view should be realized to the nation; and therefore it gave to Congress the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution, to complete, to give full operation and effect to the power of acquiring territory by treaty.

Then how stands the case? Here is, as I think, an express power to make a treaty by which we may acquire territory, as well as to make any other treaty; for no particular class of treaties is specified by the Constitution. Here is a provision that Congress may make all laws necessary to carry that power into execution. What is necessary? The President has power to acquire territory, and this clause confers upon Congress all the powers of legislation necessary in that emergency to perfect the act of acquisition, and devote it to ends proposed in acquiring it.

Let us see how we have acted upon this matter. By our treaty with China, to take one single instance, the Chinese Government put citizens of the United States in China out of the jurisdiction of the domestic tribunals of China, and declared that they should be there under the jurisdiction of the United States. The President, with the consent of the Senate, ratified that treaty. Suppose it had stopped there, these men would have been lost to all law, discharged from the domestic tribunals, and no tribunals established, because the President could establish none, to execute the laws upon American citizens there residing. What did we do? Why, in 1848 we passed an act by which we constituted our Consuls and our Commissioner in China courts of justice. We authorised them to take cognizance of civil causes. We authorized them to hear and determine prosecutions for offences. We authorized them to pronounce and execute judgment of death upon American citizens in the Empire of China for offences there committed, and how did we do it? We did not require any jury. We did not conceive that we were establishing "courts of the United States" within the meaning of the Constitution. Congress did not derive this power under that clause of the Constitution; for if those courts had been "inferior courts" within the meaning of the Constitution, their judges must have held during good behaviour. They were executing no such power; they were doing precisely what this last clause at the end of the enumeration of powers authorized them to do; they were passing a law which was necessary and proper to carry into execution the power vested by another clause in the President, of acquiring jurisdiction by treaty. The President, with the advice of the Senate, by treaty made a compact in virtue of which our citizens in China, though they were there, ceased to be liable to the local jurisdiction. That was all that the President could do; but Congress passed a law—for what? Why, for governing American citizens in China, establishing courts over them, and re-establishing them in just such form as they pleased—the consuls and the commissioner holding under the President, at his pleasure, being authorized to try, condemn, and execute American citizens without a jury; the only provision being that, in the case of a capital offence, the consul should call one or more, not exceeding four, American citizens to aid him.

The two cases, in my judgment, have a precise analogy. In the case of the acquisition of territory by treaty, the inhabitants with the territory are transferred under the jurisdiction of the United States. By the treaty with China our citizens in that territory, though the territory remained Chinese, though we acquired no jurisdiction over the territory as such, were yet transferred from the local jurisdiction to our jurisdiction. In the one case we took the land and the inhabitants together. In the other case we took a particular class of inhabitants there, to wit, our citizens residing there; and, leaving them within the Territory of China, we nevertheless acquired jurisdiction over them. Where, I ask, did we get power to do either? Here is a clear power, undisputed; no man can mistake it; nothing can be said against it; and any thing which denies the power of Congress to regulate and govern the Territories denies the validity of the act of 1848, and pronounces it to be a gross usurpation, and leads to the inevitable consequence that if a man be executed by the award of our consuls and commissioner in China, they are all guilty of murder morally, and I suppose, if they have any, laws in China, might be said to be so legally.

Now, Mr. President, I have no more doubt myself about the entire authority of Congress to control the Territories than I have about the power of Congress to pass an appropriation—not a bit; and yet I concurred in that bill. Why?—Although I admit our undoubted authority, although I admit we have a right to establish for them any sort of government we please, and to do as we did in the earlier history of the country, to do as we did with the Territory of Orleans—establish a government composed of a governor appointed by the President, and thirteen free-holders, selected as a legislative body by the President; although we have the power to do upon the subject as we please, we are bound to regulate ourselves in the exercise of that power by considerations of justice and reason, and prudence, and kindness; and therefore we should vary our legislation according to the varying circumstances of the Territory and the various purposes to which it is intended to apply it. For instance, if the Government of the United States should acquire in the Mediterranean some small island, as being important to us for the protection of our commerce, important as a place on which to locate a navy yard, and have a naval depot and station, without being dependent as now upon the favor of foreign Powers for such an establishment, I certainly would not be for holding either that the inhabitants of that island had, or that it was right to grant to them, the power of self-government; but that, on the contrary, considering the use for which we intended the island, it would be the most unwise thing in the world to permit them to exercise any such power. The probability is that we ought, and that we would, under such circumstances, establish a military government over them, because the acquisition was intended for military purposes. But when we are establishing a government over Territories which are ultimately to be introduced into the Union as States, when we are establishing nurseries of freemen who are hereafter to be equally interested with ourselves in all the benefits and advantages of this Government, of course we vary our legislation to suit the existing circumstances. We grant to them all the rights of self-government which we can consistently with the supremacy of the chief or principal Government, the Government of the United States. We retain certain safeguards. We have in this bill provided for an officer, to be appointed by the President, who is to exercise a limited veto over the decisions of the representatives of the inhabitants; and we had in the bill a provision that their laws should be sent here to us. I had no serious objection to this last being stricken out, because, according to my judgment, it does not make the smallest difference in the actual relations which the Territories bear to us. Our authority over them is, and continues to be, and until they are erected into States cannot cease to be, full and plenary. We may, a year after this bill is passed, if it shall pass, retract the whole government; we may, after they have passed all their laws, repeal them at a blow. The government exists by an exercise of our will, and with such powers as we please to confer; and we may retract them at pleasure, in whole or in part.

And therefore, Mr. President, when I gave my consent to this bill, I did not conceive myself to be in any manner or form recognising the existence of what is called squatter sovereignty. I did not, and I do not, admit that the inhabitants of this Territory, those who are there now or those who may go there hereafter, have any inherent right to govern themselves. If they go upon our territory, they must submit to be governed as we, the Congress of the United States, representing the legislative authority of the owners of that territory, the people of the United States, may think proper to govern them. I would not deprive us of the power if I could, and my belief is that we cannot deprive ourselves of it if we would. I conceded it to them, not that they had a right to demand it, but because it was reasonable and just, and proper and fair, under the circumstances, to allow it. Under other circumstances it might not be; and if, under other circumstances, I had thought it would not be so, I should not have felt myself compelled to grant it because they had a right over, above, paramount to our authority, to claim it at our hands. Other gentlemen entertain a different view. There is the honorable Senator from Michigan. He thinks we were only conceding what we were bound to concede, that we were merely carrying out by our legislation an inherent right theretofore existing. I do not. But the bill determines nothing of the kind. It necessarily implies nothing but this; that in the existing state of the country, and in the circumstances and condition in which the inhabitants of these Territories will be placed, we thought it fair and reasonable in respect to them, and not injurious to the United States, to extend to them the powers of legislation which the bill confers. That opinion I entertained, and upon that opinion I acted; but never, never in any event acknowledging, directly or indirectly, the existence of this squatter sovereignty.

The Barn and Stables of William Diffee, in this county, was stricken by lightning on Friday evening last, and consumed, together with two horses that were in the stable connected with the Barn.—*Asheboro' Journal.*

Fire at Cheraw, S. C.—It is our painful duty to announce the occurrence of another fire in our town, which consumed the store and goods of Messrs. Reid & Horne and the new two story tin shop, with the rear building, of Mr. Chas. Holmes. The fire originated in the store of Messrs. Reid & Horne, about half-past six o'clock this evening, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. The building took fire in some twenty minutes after the store was closed. It broke out on the inside, near the front door, and soon after it was discovered a heavy explosion took place. There was no fire used in the building during the day, except a candle at the time of closing. We are unable to learn the extent of the loss, or the amount covered by insurance. Mr. Holmes saved much of tin ware and tools, in a damaged condition.—Messrs. McIver & Evans' new brick building, though in a few feet of Messrs. Reid & Horne's store, withstood the flames, apparently uninjured.

Cheraw Gazette.

Hon. Selah R. Hobbie, died in Washington, on Thursday. Mr. Hobbie has been a member of Congress, and since 1829 has held the office of First Assistant Postmaster General.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 22—Schrs. Shylock from Boston, Eliza Crowell from Elizabeth City, N. C., Wave fm Columbia, N. C. 23—Brig Wm. Purington from Boston; Schrs. Araminta and Mary Isabella from Baltimore, Harriet Hallock, Wm. H. Smith, James House, and Ben from New York. 24—Schrs Mary Jane and W A Ellis from New York, Albion and Pearl fm Jacksonville, Hodgeman fm Camden, Me., Olive Branch fm Boston, Oddfellow and Polly Pritchett fm Elizabeth, A H Ward fm Charleston; brig J Hathaway fm Cardenas.

Morse's Invigorating Cordial!

24 DOZEN of this celebrated CORDIAL, just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

North West corner Market Square.

March 22, 1854. 81-1m

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily, on the arrival at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the morning train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem: which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem every Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 1 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw, which leaves Fayetteville every day (except Saturday) at 2 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the Stages North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Salem to Fayetteville, $4. To office passengers will be charged in proportion.

E. M. McKAY & CO.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854.

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of the best qualities, received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23, 1854.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE & PENDICULAR ACTION Sewing Machines, which have acquired an unequalled reputation for excellence in all parts of the world, for every kind of Sewing, are now offered at the reduced price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The cost of the use of these machines is from $5 to $10 per year, depending on the kind of work done.

We wish to call the attention of manufacturers particularly to our newly invented and improved

Machine to Sew with a Single Thread.

This instrument is so simple in its construction, in its operation and result, that it commands the approval of all who understand the art of Sewing. The Lock-Stitch, which will remain distinct and beautiful after the work is washed, and every seam of the finest Sewing, is preserved, and all Sewing in which GREAT STRENGTH AND DURABILITY is required, the work of this machine is unequalled. It is simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order, and is more rapid than any other.

Hereafter we shall be prepared to furnish the following machines—each perfect and complete—at the following cash prices.

1. Needle and shuttle machine of ordinary size, box $100.
2. do do do with improvements, do $150.
3. do do do with hemmer, tucker, and corder, checked spring $125.
4. Single threaded machine for Sewing Shoes, Saddlery and Corsets, $125.
5. do do for Sewing Shoes, Saddlery and Corsets, $150.
6. do do for Shoe work, Saddlery and Corsets, with improvements for hemming, tucking, &c., $175.
7. do do do with extra size for heavy work, $200.
8. do do of larger size for sewing Leather Belting, $250.
9. do do adapted for Sewing Carpets, $200.

10. do do for ordering Machine to work by power, two threads $150.

12. Machines of larger size for sewing Leather Belting, with fixtures and apparatus complete from $200 to $250.

Machines will be fitted for any kind of work at reasonable terms. The Machines are strictly warranted to keep any part of the world, and will be promptly repaired, and keeping them in order are furnished gratuitously.

Machine needles, Silk twist on spools, and all kinds of trimmings always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices.

Principal Office, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES:

57 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 45 Hanover Street, Boston; 136 Elm Street, Cincinnati.

I. M. SINGER & Co.

New York, March 20, 1854. 82-3m

SEWING MACHINE STATISTICS.—Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machine Works, in Centre street (of this city), occupy two rooms of over one hundred feet in length each, filled with the best and most approved machinery, driven by steam power, and operated by over a hundred and fifty men. They also occupy the four story building, No. 323 Broadway, which they use for repairs, stores, and offices; rooms for instruction in the use of the machines, &c. Still another place is used as needle factory, from which over $1000 worth per month are turned out for these machines exclusively. In Massachusetts, a large factory is employed solely in manufacturing gears or wheels for the machines; and still another, in Connecticut State, supplies Messrs. S. & Co. with over $ worth a month, in the way of silk twist on spools. Besides this, the firm have numerous places of business in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Troy, &c. [N. Y. True National Democrat.

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to the instructions by which you can make from $700 to $5000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (post-paid) to

E. HICKMAN & CO.,

Circleville, Pickaway county, O.

March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, in all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a rallel before the world.

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and cotton thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. An elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make it cool to look at it.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, pronounced among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, some Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cassimere every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 80-2m

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For all Acute Complaints

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken internally it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was afflicted nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from crutches in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles the same day, a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in a week.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sudden fearful attack in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate case in a few hours.

NEURALGIA

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most excruciating paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chill and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments entirely stop the PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO.

162 Fulton street New York

Agents:—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

A SPEECH BY MR. BADGER.—One or two southern Locofoco papers have objected to an amendment which Mr. Badger offered to the Nebraska bill; and it is said that two or three Southern members of Congress are making it a pretext for hostility to the bill. It seems not to be sufficient for these Southern men that the amendment passed the Senate by the remarkable vote of 34 to 6, (17 of those voting for it being Southern men, and 22 of them democrats.) Mr. Badger has chosen to put himself and his amendment right before the country in the very able speech which will be found in to-day's Observer—a speech as remarkable for his clear logical statement of a complex legal question, as for its sound views of the constitutional powers of Congress on "squatter sovereignty" and other subjects.

We may add, that Mr. Butler of S. C., the Chairman of the Judiciary committee in the Senate, who followed Mr. Badger in the discussion, said emphatically, "I concur with my honorable friend from North Carolina in all that he has said as to the legal import of his proviso upon the general provisions of the bill." Mr. Mason of Va., also took the same view. The Washington Union, and the Southern people and presses generally, of both parties, regard it, as said by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, as merely carrying out the principle of non-intervention by Congress.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.—On Tuesday last an exciting struggle took place between the friends and the opponents of the bill on a motion to refer it. Mr. Richardson, chairman of the Committee which had the subject in charge, moved its reference to the committee on Territories. Mr. Cutting moved the committee of the whole on the State of the Union; and this last motion, though denounced by Mr. Richardson as calculated and intended to defeat the bill, was adopted, 111 to 95. It is said to be scarcely possible to reach the bill in committee of the whole so that it is regarded as essentially defeated. Of the 111, 102 were from free States, and 9 from Slave States. 52 were Whigs, 54 Locos, and 3 free soilers. Of the 95, 29 were from free States, 69 from Slave States; 12 Whigs and 83 Locos. Absent, 15 from free States, 12 from Slave States; 6 Whigs, 20 Locos, 1 Independent. All the N. C. members voted in the negative except Mr. Puryear.

A REMARKABLE REVELATION.—The Hon. Jno. Clemens, late Senator from Alabama, in a letter from Washington, dated 28th ult., to a friend in Huntsville, says that the Nebraska bill is supported by Northern men on the avowed ground that it establishes the principle of "squatter sovereignty," that is, that the people of a Territory, *while it remains a Territory*, may establish or prohibit slavery as they please; and thus, that a territorial Legislature, representing a few hundred or a few thousand adventurers, may prohibit slavery, and exclude slave holders from going into the territory. This doctrine, as dimly shadowed forth in Gen Cass's Nicholson letter of 1848, was so odious to the South that if it had not been seen that Gen. Cass intended to maintain it in a letter, he would not probably have received a Southern Electoral vote. Subsequently, when, after the election, he avowed that that was his meaning, he was dropped like a hot potato. Well, according to Mr. Clemens, President Pierce supports the Nebraska bill under the belief that it contains this principle of squatter sovereignty.—After copying the following extract from his letter, which we should premise that Col. Clemens and the President are understood to be warm personal and political friends. He says,—

"There was no disagreement that I am aware of among us—all held that it was a dangerous doctrine, and one which as effectually excluded slavery from the Territories as the Wilmot proviso itself. Let me add that such is the opinion now entertained by the President of the United States himself. *But a few days since in conversation with a Western Senator and myself, he gave it as his decided opinion, that Douglas' bill was "a proposition in favor of freedom"—and added, that it should pass, although we might absorb the whole Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union.* He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it. I agreed with him fully, and could only recurring to the stratagem by which the Greeks effected the destruction of Troy."

Now if this is the ground upon which the President supports the bill, and exerts all the prodigious influence of his station to pass it, he is a traitor to the South. If such is the construction which is to be put upon it by the powers that be, under which it will be administered, it is high time that the South should pause before it allows it to become a law. It is certain that the Southern members who have voted for it, have not so construed it, and would spurn it if they did.

But what a light does this revelation show Gen. Cass! That he is ardently in favor of the bill—that the daily affirmations of the Washington Union and his other organs. And why is he in favor? Because it is "*a proposition in favor of freedom*," under which "NOT ANOTHER SLAVE STATE WOULD EVER COME INTO THE UNION."

The letter of Col. Clemens is published in a Huntsville (Ala.) paper, as we learn. Is it genuine? And did President Pierce make such remarks to Col. Clemens? We see no reason for doubt upon either point. We have never believed in the pretended friendship of Pierce for the South. We have not forgotten how he "loathed" Douglas. But his Southern friends, who think differently of him, may desire to know whether Col. Clemens makes a true statement of his views. From them we leave it to disprove what is thus said on the authority of a leading man of their own party and devoted friend of their President.

It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that Mr. Cutting of N. Y. one of the most distinguished Northern members of the House, contended a few days ago, that the bill is "the best measure for the North that has ever been tendered." These things will arrest the attention of Southern members and the Southern people.

A MINISTER TO BE RECALLED.—It is pretty well understood at Washington, that the President has determined forthwith to recall the U. S. Minister to Turkey, in consequence of the very first thing he did on arriving at his post of duty, viz: his declaring to the Sultan, in his audience speech, that the sympathies and good wishes of the United States were with him in his war with Russia, and that there was a universal desire for his success.

This official taking a side in a controversy in which every consideration enjoins upon the United States to stand perfectly neutral, is condemned by all parties. It furnishes another instance of the wretched appointments of foreign Ministers made by the present administration.

CHEERING FROM THE WEST.—A letter from a distinguished Whig in one of the Mountain counties, gives us the following cheering information as to the feeling in favor of Gen. DOCKERY in that section:—

"I think I am not mistaken in saying that the Democrats are much chagrined at the nomination of Gen. Dockery. His nomination is received with great favor by all the Whigs. I am sure no better man could have been selected, and for my own part I entertain no doubt but he will restore us to our former position in the State."

We can add to the above, that a gentleman who has lately visited some of the Western counties, was assured by intelligent men there that Gen. Dockery will carry every thing before him. "He is bound to be elected Governor."

CANDIDATES.—John C. Badham has been nominated as the democratic candidate for the Commons from Chowan county. H. W. Collins is the Whig candidate.

Wm. E. Mann and John Pool, both whigs, have announced themselves as candidates for the commons from Pasquotank county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of the 23d you published a statement showing "what a place *loses by being off* the road." Oblige me by publishing the annexed extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman of Wilmington, which will show what a place *gains by being on* the road:—

"I have not been able to find the value of real estate in the Town of Wilmington for 1830; but in 1833, two years before the Road was commenced, the whole value of real estate in the town was $3410,000, which was near $100,000 less than the citizens of it subscribed to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

"In 1840, the value of real estate in the town was $525,000. In 1847, $1,240,000. In 1850, it was $1,503,547. The Assessors have not quite finished the assessment for 1854, but I am assured by them, that the value of real estate in town will not vary but a trifle either way from *three and a quarter millions of dollars*. Of this increase, probably a half million of dollars is obtained by extending the town limits, so as to embrace property to that value.

"The increased value of property, and the general prosperity of our town, are doubtless attributable to the building of our rail roads, which brought us an increase of trade, but more especially by arousing in our people a spirit of enterprise and persevering industry that never flags.

"Our exports in 1833 did not exceed $1,200,000. The past year they exceeded *two millions of dollars*."

The Wilmington Journal speaks of the result of the New Hampshire election as a triumph of Whigs and Abolitionists over Democratic advocates of the Nebraska Bill. Not a bit of it. The leaders of the regular Democracy denounced as "liars" those who charged them with supporting that bill as an issue in the election.

ENERGETIC.—A bridge, 300 feet long, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, was burnt on Friday afternoon the 17th, stopping all freight trains and delaying the passenger trains. The officers of the company immediately commenced building a new one, working night and day, with a double set of hands, and on the following Monday night the entire bed of the bridge was finished so as to allow the regular passage of the cars. This shows that the "progressive" spirit is travelling South, for it is equal to any thing done in Yankeedom.

CHEAP COUNTRY.—The Swedish Government is actively preparing for the coming wars in Europe. It is expected to have 100,000 men in the field in six weeks; and the dock yards are said to present scenes of busy preparation for a large naval force. To effect all this the Swedish Government demands only *four millions of dollars*—a sum which seems small to us, but in Sweden is looked upon as immense, military supplies, &c. in that country being in proportion to the pay of the soldiers, (*one and three-quarter cents* per day.)

For the special satisfaction of the Observer (knowing what a friendly interest that paper takes in us) we will state that the profits of this Office during the current year will be nearly *three* times what they had been when we took the establishment. What therefore, becomes of the Observer's logic about the why and the wherefore the democratic press of Fayetteville does not prosper?—*North Carolinian.*

The first part of the above appears to be said ironically; but the editor of the Carolinian might have said it in sincerity, so far as we ever troubled ourselves about his affairs; for he might have remembered (but apparently does not,) the "friendly interest" we took in giving him the benefit of our experience on many points when he, without experience, entered upon his editorial career, and recently, when we voluntarily gave information to enable him to save a considerable sum in the purchase of his new type. We had no motive for these acts of friendship but a desire to benefit him and to promote good feeling; for there was no mode, within our knowledge, by which we could expect such favors to be reciprocated by him. As to the "profits" of his business, we have never alluded to them, nor concerned ourselves about them. What we did allude to was the fact that, in a Locofoco region, the Observer always maintained a large circulation, whilst the Carolinian has never had and has not now a respectable sized list; and that was only said because the Carolinian, ridiculously enough, spoke of the Observer as "a prostrate antagonist," whom it would not "trample on." We have enough of our own business to attend to, to save us from the trouble of prying into other people's: and it pays us well enough to save us from the slightest thought of repining at any body else's "profits."

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—In answer to inquiries in regard to this work, we have the pleasure of stating, that it will this week be completed to Blue's Bridge, and is admirably constructed.

Here, we regret to say, the work stops, and we fear with but little prospect of extension beyond Blue's Bridge. We learn that for 25 miles beyond that point there is an almost uninhabited pine region, now of little value, but which a plank road would make exceedingly valuable for turpentine, the owners of which decline to assist in building the road (except one of them who has made a subscription of $2000,) or to sell their lands at a price which would induce enterprising gentlemen of this place to purchase and build the road through them. Beyond that region there are subscriptions enough to carry the road on to its proposed terminus in Stanly county.

This town and county have built the road to Blue's Bridge, at a cost of $40,000, and would be glad to carry it through the lower part of Richmond, but it is hardly in human nature to pay another $40,000 for a work the immediate effect of which will be to appreciate the property of others to just about that amount, whilst those others refuse to contribute to the work. A number of gentlemen here, to get rid of this difficulty, have associated to buy out the lands, but the prices demanded are beyond their ideas of value, and they are inclined either to search out some other route or to let the road stop where it is and await the progress of events.

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that at this Court, held last week, Judge Saunders presiding, the Civil Docket was disposed of and the State Docket taken up on Wednesday afternoon, when John Bushee was tried for stealing a horse from Eli Gibson, in Dec. last. The evidence showed that on the morning after the horse was stolen, it was seen in the possession of Bushee and Geo. McDonald, in Bladen, and two days afterwards Bushee was arrested in Cumberland county riding the horse. McDonald was not arrested. Bushee was convicted, prayed benefit of clergy, and was sentenced to receive 12 lashes at the whipping post. For the State, Robt. Strange, Esq. Solicitor. For the prisoner, J. W. Cameron and J. A. Richardson, Esqrs.

On Thursday, Wm. Wallace, and Daniel Norton were tried for the murder of Jas. D. Baker on 9th Dec. last. Albert Wright, charged in the same indictment, had fled and had not been arrested. The evidence disclosed a most brutal murder, the deceased having been found on the morning after its perpetration, horribly mutilated. There were two eye witnesses of the scene, John P. Wright, examined on the part of the State, and Christian Norton for the defence.

Wright testified, that Wallace shot Baker with a Pistol, then knocked him down twice—that Norton led him off to the house, when Albert Wright came out, took Baker's double barrelled Gun, broke it over the deceased, and soon after went off.

This witness admitted he had sat upon the Coroner's inquest and never disclosed those facts to either of the Jury or any body else; that he had been indicted for Housebreaking—but was not convicted.

Christian Norton testified that Baker shot at Wallace, that his new hat was shot through the rim; that he then knocked deceased down with a stick, when Norton led him off. That Albert Wright was in the house when the Gun fired, and said Baker had shot him; that he ran out, took Baker's Gun, knocked him down, broke the Gun, and then with the barrels struck him several blows. That the locks of the Gun were upon the barrel part with which he struck. That he said he had killed the rascal, took his horse and rode off.

Stafford Gibson testified that he saw Wright riding off with the barrels of a Gun in his hand—answering the description given by Christian Norton.

The deceased was allowed to remain in the open air during all of that inclement sleety night—and that no Surgeon had been called in to ascertain whether the wound was inflicted by a bullet or not.

The Defendant's Counsel exhibited the hat of Wallace, which it was alleged Baker ribbled with shot; and the clothes the deceased had worn—and submitted it as a fact to be ascertained by the Jury, whether shot of any kind had passed through those clothes—that they were riven, torn, frazzled; whereas shot would have cut a smooth hole—and contended the wound in the side was inflicted by the top of the hammer of the lock, when Albert Wright was striking with the barrels of the Gun. The Solicitor contended it was shot—one having penetrated, while another had shot off one finger and bruised the other, and had spent their force ere they reached the body.

The defence by A. R. Kelly and J. W. Cameron, Esqs. was skilful, able and ingenious, and their appeals for an extension of mercy to the Prisoners in cases of doubt such as the present, where it appeared one of the parties had fled, were strongly enforced. The prosecution by the Solicitor was conducted with much ingenuity and ability; his speech was a fine specimen of forensic eloquence, and made a solemn impression on all present.

His Honor submitted the facts to the Jury, in a condensed and able charge. The Jury remained out all night, and on Friday morning returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Whereupon, his Honor bound them over to next Superior Court, to give evidence against Albert Wright.

There was no other case of interest upon the State Docket, except that of John McQuein for Forgery, who is defended by A. J. Dargan, and Thos. S. Ashe, Esqs. It had not been tried when our informant left.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We have before us a $10 counterfeit note on the Bank of Cape Fear, Salisbury Branch, which is well calculated to deceive in the hasty transaction of business. The plate is good, with the exception that the words TEN, at the bottom corners, are not straight across the squares which enclose them, but are higher at the right than at the left. The signatures of the President and Cashier are good, that of *D. A. Davis* not so good, and the word *Salisbury* badly written. The paper too is inferior. It is dated 4 Jan. 1851.

We understand that this counterfeit has been noticed before, but they are still circulating, as well as some from the same plate payable at the Fayetteville Branch.

The Hon. Ker Boyce, lately deceased, bequeathed $30,000 to the College of Charleston, and $20,000 to the Charleston Orphan House, besides other charitable bequests.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, a good deal of business was considered, but nothing of much importance.

On Wednesday, after considerable other business, a bill to increase the efficiency of the army underwent a long debate and was passed.

On Thursday, nothing of interest transpired, most of the day was spent with closed doors in Executive session.

Friday was devoted to private bills, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted to print 110,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Most of the sitting was spent on the Nebraska bill, which was finally referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

On Wednesday, the sitting was devoted mostly to debate on one of the land bills.

On Thursday, Messrs. Millson of Va., and Hunt of Louisiana, spoke against the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky for it.

On Friday, the Indian appropriation bill occupied the day, and the House adjourned till Monday.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 8th.

Eastern affairs were unchanged. No battles had occurred on the Danube, except an encounter between two Russian columns, who mistook each other for Turks in the dark. Several hundred were killed before the error was discovered.—Small skirmishes go on between the Turks and Russians.

The third edition of the London Morning Herald says a messenger had arrived, and was immediately closeted with the Queen, who brought the announcement that the Russians had taken Kalafat, &c. No details were published, and the story is entirely discredited.

The Greek insurrection had been almost checked, and was no longer formidable.

Eastern Affairs.—A despatch from Constantinople of February 25 states that Persia remains neutral, but was fortifying the Turkish frontier.

England.—A British courier bearing the summons for the evacuation of the Principalities, is on his way to St. Petersburgh.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed a double income tax, and the French Minister of Finance a loan of 250,000,000 francs, to defray the expenses of the war.

Preparations for war in England continue. The first division of the fleet for the Baltic, to sail in a day or two, consisted of Admiral Cowy's squadron.

France.—The French government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores at Marseilles for the East.

Russia.—Russia had prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and her seaports, and this announcement had strengthened the English markets.

Spain.—Mr. Soule was reported to be in high favor with the Queen of Spain. The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed.

Breadstuffs had recovered from the late depression, and former rates were about re-established. McHenry & Richardson quote flour in fair demand. Canal 39s; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio 38 and 40s in store.

Cotton was dull, but prices showed no change; fair uplands 7½; middling 5¾d. Sales of the week 19,000 bales.

SHOCKING RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A dreadful accident happened on the Central Rail Road at about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The Express train coming East, when about nine miles West of Syracuse, by the brakeman turning off the wrong switch, came in collision with a freight train, on the other track.

The shock was tremendous and the effects appalling. The baggage car of the Express train was flung over on one side,—the locomotive demolishing one of the freight cars, literally bounded up on those farther ahead, and it remained in that position when last seen.

The first shock of the concussion sent the engineer headlong through the passenger car nearest the engine. He was terribly mangled. The poor fellow died, almost immediately shrieking—"For God's sake save me—save me—save me!" His name is Coleman, and is said to have resided in Rochester, where he has a family.

The fireman was very badly hurt, but may recover.

In the freight train there was a man asleep—an Indian, it is said—who was instantly killed. His body was literally crushed to a jelly, and had to be lifted piece meal, from amongst the rubbish.

The scene is reported to have been one of the most painful imaginable. There were about three hundred passengers in the train coming East—a majority of whom were ladies.

On experiencing the first shock, a scream of terror was raised, the passengers all springing spontaneously from their seats, and rushing frantically towards the doors. "Sit down." "sit down." "and you will all be safe," some gentlemen shouted, and not in vain! The panic was over in a moment,—and our informant assures us, not one of the persons was materially injured,—but their escape, under the circumstances, he says, was miraculous.—*N. Y. Express.*

"GEN. DOCKERY AGAINST CONVENTIONS, AND WHIGS AGAINST DOCKERY."

Under the above *apparently* formidable caption, the last Salisbury "Banner" attempts to astonish the natives by a wonderful discovery. The Editor, or somebody for him, has put himself to the trouble of raking among the files of our venerated mother, the Charlotte Journal, to find an editorial, which opposed the election of General Dockery to Congress, on the ground that he would not submit his claims to be a candidate to the decision of a Convention, there being, at the time, two other Whig candidates in the field.—The Editor of the "Banner" only proves the consistency of the course of the conductors of this journal by this wonderful discovery; for now that Gen. Dockery submits his claims to the decision of a Convention we support him most cheerfully for Governor.

The letter of Gen. Dockery to the Concord meeting, to which the "Banner" alludes, written about the same time (1849,) only proves that the General was opposed to Conventions, only when unfairly gotten up by a "gross usurpation of power" on the part of "adroit managers." But Gen. Dockery did submit to a Convention which his subsequent course proved that he thought was fairly gotten up; because Mr. Deberry was nominated and Gen. Dockery did not murmur, but supported the nominee of the Convention. The "Banner" must be hard run indeed for ammunition to fight with, when it has to resort to the old Whig Magazine of 1849, and scrape up its mouldy powder with which to charge its battery.

Charlotte Whig.

The severe frost this morning has probably done great damage to fruit and gardens.

The Black Warrior Affair.—Our Relations with Spain.—The Washington Union of Friday has an article that reads decidedly belligerant towards Spain. As the Union is the *supposed* organ of President Pierce, what it says on the subject may be regarded as of some public interest. We therefore make extracts from the article of this morning, which opens thus:

"The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed captain-general of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictation. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as captain-general, and afterwards at Madrid!"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 27.

BACON—		10 a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26	
CANDLES—F. F.		18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6	
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a	
COFFEE—Rio,		13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70	
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,		00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a	
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	a	
Fair to good,		8½ a 9	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,		7 a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny,		13 a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,		12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a	
Burlaps,		10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,		17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60 a 62	
Bro. Sheetings,		7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48	
Osnaburgs,		9½ a 10	Northern "	a	
FEATHERS—		40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a	
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50	
Superfine,	6 00 a 6 10		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00	
Fine,	5 75 a 5 90		American Gin,	30 a 40	
Scratched,	5 50 a 5 65		Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00	
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15		Loaf,	11 a 12	
Wheat,	$0 a 5 00		Crushed,	10 a 11	
Oats,	60 a		St. Croix,	9 a	
Peas,	a 1 00		Porto Rico,	7 a 9	
Rye,	1 00 a 1 10		New Orleans,	6 a 8	
HIDES—Dry,	9 a 10		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
Green,	3 a 4		TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5¼		Manufactured,	8 a 15	
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½		WHITE LEAD—$2½ a 2 50		
English,	4 a		WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10 a 11		8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾	
LEAD—	8½ a 9		10 x 12,	2¾ a	
			WOOL—	a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light; prices unchanged.

Cotton continues about the same as last report.

Flour—Decidedly better feeling; receipts this morning very large.

Corn—The quantity on hand is fair. No change.

Iron—The advance at the North has caused many to refuse to sell at less than 5¼ for common bar, and 6½ for wide.

Spirits 55. Turpentine same as quoted Thursday.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow 4 00, virgin 3 20, hard 2 35. Spirits held at 63 to 65. Rosin quiet. Tar 2 55. Corn 80. Fayetteville Flour 7 25. Lime 1 60. 1 raft Flooring Boards sold at 12 50. A cargo Cardenas molasses selling at 20 cents and upwards. Salt 1 10.

At Charleston, cotton 7¼ to 10¼.

At New York, cotton is inactive at a decline of ⅛ on lower grades; middling uplands 10½. Flour rose 12½ under the Steamer's news; sales at 7 50 to 7 75.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,968,277 bales, against 2,606,810 last year. Decrease 638,533.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Str. Chatham, (C. F. Line,) and boat Cumberland in tow, with freight for J C Poe, Moss & Parker, J B Gluyas, J Shortridge, J W Crowson, A G Headen, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Gray & Saunders, J M Green, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Ingram & Steel, Vestal & Watson, F Covington, H M Turner, Island Ford Co, R S Long, R B Smith, A Weatherly, J M Worth, H Leadford, Sullivan & Bell, Watts, Tomlin & Co, R G Lindsay, Snow Camp Co, Deep River Co, H W Dixon, J W Matthews, Worth & Utley, H L Myrovor & Co, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, M L Holmes, McCulloch Mining Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Johnson, W M Farabee, J H Thompson, W R Smith, J Cowles, A A McKethan, A M Matthews, Thompson & Haines, H F Cawson, J Smith, H A Mennard, G W Harris, J M Worth & Co.

March 22 and 25—Str. Fanny Lutterloh; 23—Str Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for A Coats & Co, J & T Waddill, E L & J A Pemberton, G McNeill, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, D & W McLaurin, J Harman, J W Powers & Co, J Horne, G W Lawrence, J Culbreth, T S Lutterloh, A M Jones & Co, J H Pritchett, B Rose, C A Brown, H & E J Lilly, Pearce & Pemberton, E C Hall, H Gilmore, P Taylor, B C Douthit, C B Mallett, J W Baker, W Bow, W H Lutterloh, J Kyle, Boner & Clinard, E J Hale & Son, P C Smith, W Winslow, Council, Cain & Co, W F Watts & Co, P P Johnson, J M Smith, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, A Johnson & Co, D C McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, D McDiarmid.

March 25—Str Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for A Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, F Shenton, McArn & Lilly, J H & J Martine, D E Grantham, J J Leach, P R & D C Harden, Long & Webb, J W Carr, F L Gorrell, J Hargrove, Shelly & Field, H M Turner, A A Holt & Co, E M Holt & Co, C E Leete, McDonald & Whaley, W McIntyre, E L & J A Pemberton, McIntyre & Middleton, A J O'Hanlon, N King, D & W McLaurin, Worth & Utley, J & T Waddill, A W Steel, R M Orrell.

March 25—Str. Southerner, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with goods for Eli Peary, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, L Belo, J G & T B Lash, Murphy, McRorie & Co, J H Hall, E C Hall, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, W F & E F Moore, Clark & Woodward, T J Boner & Clinard, W N Tillinghast, T Branch, Ray & Pearce, G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover & Co, Rev B D Schweinitze, E L & J A Pemberton, D Gee, W McIntyre, J McRary, A J O'Hanlon, T Word, E W Willkings & Co, Worth & Utley.

March 27.—Str Gov. Graham, and Boat Alamance in tow, (Cape Fear Line,) with freight for J C Poe, H L Myrover & Co, J B Gluyas, J Shortridge, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J W S Crowson, Johnson & Kelly, Moss & Parker, Porter & Worth, J Sloan, Gray & Saunders, A G Headen, Ingram & Steele, J M Green, P Covington, Vestal & Watson, A M Turner, C W Andrews, Island Ford Co, R T Long, A Weatherly, W Weatherly, J D Click & Co, Marchison, Reid & Co, J Hiatt, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, J McIver, J W Shive, S Young, Watts, Tomlin & Co, Hiatt & Joyce, S C & L Fox, C N McAdoo, J Newlin & Son, Transom & Bro, W R Smith, Jarral & Albertson, A Lomax, Martin & Carter, Sullivan & Bell, Union Manf Co, T G Wheaton, Rankin & McLean, Gilmer & Rankin, J M Worth & Co, E & B Gaither, A Brower, W S Gilmer, D C L Wheeler, J W Eccles, J Smith & Co, Worth & Worth & Russell, Headen & Foust, J H Foust, Foust & Bro, W— & Whitley, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, Dillon & Johnson, T B Tyson, R G Lindsay, Gilmer & Glenn, J R & J Sloan, G W Harris, J S Gibson, B Coffin, Conrad & Riche, J S Wharton, P C Smith, Dr N A Wholf, R B Smith, Worth & Utley, M Osborne, Richwine, Harrison & Co, J M Roper, G Brandt, J M Worth, Jas Huske, F L Gorrell, R & A Murphy, W Welch, J A Butner, J Miller, Martin & Richardson, J H Waugh, A A McKethan, Lucas & Haywood, J T Andrews & Co, H C Edwards, Gardiner & Co.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, two BAY HORSES, of medium size and about seven years old. A reward will be given to any person who will take them up and secure them.

JOHN McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1854. 82tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED, in large or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

F. A. SCRVER & CO,
16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1854. 82*-6tpd

Spring and Summer Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For 1854.

WE are receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS, AND SHOES,

Embracing every variety of style and quality. With a general assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; Shoe Thread; with a large assortment of Shoe Findings. All of which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 27, 1854. 82-6w

FRESH Spring & Summer Goods.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received and opened a large and well selected stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Which have been selected with unusual care, and designed more particularly for the Retail Trade. In our stock may be found all the late styles and designs for Ladies' Dress Goods; Fancy plaid and brocaded Silks; plain Canary col'd do; black Gro-de-Rhine and figured do; rich PLAID Berages and Tissues, (Plaid being the rage this season;) fig'd and plaid Grenadines; large lot superior plain Berages and Tissues, embracing all the desirable colors—pinks, blues, greens, blacks, whites, tans, canarys, &c.; printed Emb'd and Swiss Jaconets; India and Foulard Silks; plain, fig'd and plaid Challys; Organdie Lawns; Printed Muslins; French, English and American Ginghams and Prints, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Superior black and fancy col'd Cloths; black French Doe-Skins; fancy col'd Cassimeres, including some splendid patterns; Italian and French Summer Cloths; Drab D'Etes; fancy col'd Linen Drillings; plain striped and fig'd do; Silk, Satin, and Quilted Marseilles Vestings, &c.

Emb'd Curtain Muslins; rich Curtain Damask; Table Damask and Cloths; Table Napkins and Towelings; Birds-eye and Scotch Diapers; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings; Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings; Huckabacks; Swiss Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Bishop and Long Lawns; stripe Swiss and Tape Muslins; brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Curtain Fringes; Grass Cloths for skirting; worsted Damask and Marseilles do; Satin Jeans; Corset do; PLAIN and EMB'D WHITE and COL'D CRAPE SHAWLS; LACE MANTLES and TALMAS; PLAIN and FIG'D SILK DITTO; plain Linen, emb'd and hem-stitched Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; twisted Silk Mitts; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lisle Thread and Silk Undershirts; Chemizetts; Under-Sleeves; French Worked Collars; Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Thread, Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Linen and Robin do; black and col'd Silk Veils; green and brown Berage Veilings; white and col'd Silk Illusions; plain and fig'd Bobinets; black Silk Nettings for Mantles; 6-4 white Berages and Tissues for do; Silk Rooches; Bonnet Linings and Tabs; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Straw Trimmings; Crape Lieces; Florence Silks and Marcelains; Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, Wall Papering, &c. &c.

A large lot of Moleskin and white and drab Beaver HATS; Panama, Leghorn, Alboni, Canadian, Straw and other styles SUMMER HATS; Boys' and Youths' do, in great variety; large assortment fashionable Straw Bonnets; Misses' Bonnets and Flats; fine Calf pump-sole and other styles Boots; Congress Gaiters and Calf Shoes; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, assorted colors; white, bronze and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

A handsome lot Ready made Clothing, of a very superior quality; also Boys' and Youths', of every description; Shirts, Collars, Under-Shirts, Cravats and Stocks; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as any other house in the place, either at Wholesale or Retail. The trading public would do well to give us a look before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,
Hay Street.

March 25, 1854. 82tf

BACON.

10 HHDS. SIDES, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

March 27, 1854. 82-3w

Lamps! Lamps! Lamps!

I HAVE on hand over 500 FLUID (Glass) LAMPS, various sizes, shapes and colors; also Metal Lamps, which I will sell at New York cost, for Cash.

—ALSO—

Good assortment of Glass Shades, Chimneys, and Wick, for Fluid and Camphine Lamps.

H. ERAMBERT.

March 23, 1854. 82-3t

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 25th, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Fayetteville Hall, on the second Thursday in April—the 13th day of the month—at 11 o'clock.

82tf] EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Carolinian and Argus, and Salem Press and Ashborough Journal, publish till meeting.

NORTH CAROLINA, *Cumberland County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1854.

Consider Bushee and others, *ex.* Jas. C. Surls, Executor, and others.

Petition for Re-probate of the Will of Consider Bushee, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dorsey Bushee and Lewis Bushee, two of the Devisees, Legatees, and next of kin of said Consider, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law may be served on them: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Dorsey and Lewis to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June 1854, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Will of the said Consider Bushee, dec'd, should not be re-propounded for Probate.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 25th day of March 1854.

82*6t] JNO. McLAURIN, Clerk.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

2000 LBS. PURE LEAD,
250 gallons Linseed Oil, (Salem,)
10 bbls. Blake's Paint,
Window Glass, Putty,
Paints, (dry and in oil,)

Just received and for sale low by

J. N. SMITH,
North West corner Market Square.

March 22, 1854. 81-1m

For Sale, 850 acres of Land.

THE subscribers offer for sale their LANDS in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie and Carthage Roads, and within five miles of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road. There are on the land an excellent mill site, dam already built; two fine orchards, peach and apple; cleared about 175 acres. The land is well adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain. An opportunity is now offered for an investment which cannot be equalled in

SALEM STAGE.

THE SALEM STAGE, by Plank Road, through Carthage and Ashborough, will leave Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Salem on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, it will leave Salem on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive in Fayetteville next days at 5 P. M.

This Stage is in connection with the Warsaw Stage. Through Tickets from Salem to Warsaw for $12.

M. McKINNON.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York;) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wash-Nots; Tables, all setts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobe; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gunning fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation. Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Butterfield's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

SEED RYE,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S, Hay st.

Dec. 9, 1853. 51tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 13, 1854. 79tf

CORN.

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 13. 78

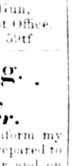
A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y

1855. Apply to

J. H. ROBERTS.

March 14, 1854. 78tf

Shemwell House,



Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS now on hand for sale,

25 Bags Rio Coffee;
3 Hhds P. R. Sugar;
8 Bbls. St. Croix do.
10 " C. Yellow do.
5 Casks Rice;
25 Hhds. New Crop Molasses;
20 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
10 Half Bbls. do.
400 lbs. Sole Leather.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Snuff, Tea, Shot, Indigo, Saleratus, Starch, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

1200 Bushels Corn.

March 13, 1854. 78-4w

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed upon the Estate of Robert Strange, dec'd, having issued to the undersigned, all persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to either of the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

GEORGE McNEILL, Fayetteville,
ROBERT S. FRENCH, Lumberton
Adm'rs with the Will annexed.

Administrators' Sale.

ON Friday the 14th April next, at the late residence of Robert Strange, dec'd, near Fayetteville we will offer for sale, on a credit of six months, 25 Slaves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, 1 new Family Carriage, 1 old one, 1 pair of well broke Horses, Mules, Wagons, stock of Cattle and Hogs, Law and Miscellaneous Library, &c. &c.

GEORGE McNEILL, } Adm'rs, &c.
ROBERT S. FRENCH, }

March 11, 1854. 79tf

1854.
SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 13th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low PRICES and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. 77tf

Spring Importations
FOR 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and Ready Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

INVITE the attention of their customers, and the trade generally, to a very superior Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which they will sell at prices as low as to be found in any market South of Mason and Dixon's Line, to purchasers who pay promptly or buy for cash.

Merchants will find in this market good stocks, in almost every branch of trade, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

March 7, 1854. 77tf

STEAMER FAIRY.

THIS new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 to 8 P. M. Will leave Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

March 11, 1854. 78-tf

SEED OATS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 14, 1854. 71tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complection, of medium size, and bad principles.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscribers, on the 5th inst., near Britton's Ferry on the Great Pedee, five NEGRO FELLOWS, viz:

CYRUS, belonging to Mr. Samuel Bell, of Conwayborough, S. C., is of rather light complexion for a negro, about 6 feet high, with high cheek bones, well built and will weigh about 185 pounds. He is about 30 years of age.

JACK, commonly called Jack Jones, of light complexion, and inclines to stoop in his shoulders, is about 50 years of age, and had on when he left a slick or fireman's hat, and an oil-cloth coat.

JOSEPH, dark complected, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, with whiskers, and wears a cap.

ALFRED, the brother of Joseph, though lower in height, of dark complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, and would be taken for a boy of 18 years old.

LEWIS, about 25 years old, of light complexion, rather round shouldered, about 5 feet 8 inches high.

The above negroes are intelligent and quick spoken, (except Jack, who has a stubborn look.) They are all from the Eastern part of North Carolina, (except Cyrus,) and it is supposed will endeavor to make their way back. Cyrus, though not from North Carolina that we know of, may be induced to keep with them.

We will pay Ten Dollars for each, lodged in any Jail in this State or North Carolina, so that we can get them.

S. & H. BELL.

Georgetown, S. C., March 6, 1854. 77-3w

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854. 74tf

90 HHDS NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, EYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

H. HARBAUGH.

Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-6m

TO HIRE.

THREE NEGRO WOMEN are now offered for hire. Any one wishing to hire will please apply to

WILLIAM BOW,
Foot of Haymount.

Jan'y 23, 1854. 54tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines. Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [1C Y]

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Call and buy cheap.

W. H. CARVER.

October 25, 1853. 39-6m

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting, &c.

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

58-6m] **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,

SIGN PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

September, 1853. 10-6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.

Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1

RULE & HALL,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

167 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

WE keep on hand a large and beautiful stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, gotten up expressly for the North and South Carolina Trade, and during the Spring of 1854 we can show an unsurpassed assortment in our line, and will be much pleased to see the Merchants of the South when in the City.

☞ The undersigned being with this House, will be pleased to see his acquaintances, at the Old Stand, 167 Pearl Street.

W. A. McCORKLE.

Dec'r 26, 1853. 57-3m

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. T. HOWELL & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

No. 181 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

WHICH they will dispose of on as goods terms as any house in the United States.

Orders by mail or otherwise put up with care and forwarded with despatch.

A discount of Six per cent. allowed for cash in par funds.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 43-3mpd

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET.

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:

Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

J. N. SMITH.

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.,

IS now receiving his Spring supply of Fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., to which he invites the attention of Country Physicians, Merchants, and others who may wish to purchase in his line, as they may depend on procuring Fresh and Genuine Articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

J. N. SMITH.

North west cor. Market Square.

Feb'y 22, 1854. 73tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale and shipment of Naval Stores. I have unrivalled facilities for conducting the business, large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hanawan Wayne county.
E. H. Wood ard & Co., Harpsborough.
W. Earp,
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Barham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. F. Hinnant, Esq., " "
Lovett Pencock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 6tY

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO. CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON

Are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

The above Stock embraces a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, not enumerated, comprising as good an assortment as will be offered in this market. All of which they offer to the ***WHOLESALE*** Trade upon accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our Stock an examination before making their selections

B. F. PEARCE.
T. H. PEMBERTON.

Hay Street, March 8, 1854. 77-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crush, and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard; Mess Pork; Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Candles, Coppers, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

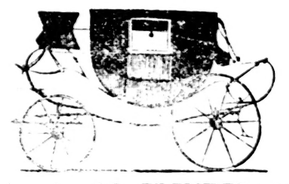
March 21, 1853. 78tf

North Carolina Cassimeres,

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Johnson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Moore county, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Moore county, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their goods as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He carries on his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere can be had, well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily, all of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on as reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN

May 30, 1853. 98tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Bagging, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 36tf

LEAD, ZINC,

IRON PAINT,

OIL AND COLORS.

MANUFACTURED BY

FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.,

Represented by LEWIS, JAMES & CO.

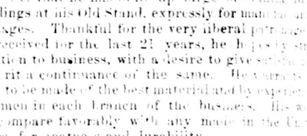
135 South Front Street,

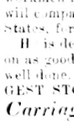
Philadelphia.

Orders thankfully received—punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal Terms.

For samples and particulars, please address as above.

47-3mpd





The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851.

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge, where we will keep a general assortment of Groceries, on the North store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854.

P. S. This Copartnership does not affect the business of Jones & Barbee, which is still continued.

Valuable Information to the Public.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves with the approaching Spring and Summer, with the most fashionable Garments, will find it to their advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern Cities with a large cheap and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and other Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Travelling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Walking Canes; Looking Glasses; Umbrellas; India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Sacks; Broad Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Jackets.

HATS AND CAPS.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

March 1, 1854. 75-tfM